



*Second College Edition*

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DICTIONARY

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of the lip of a gastropod shell. [Lat. *arcuatus*, *arcuatus*, 1. An attendant or servant; rascal; knave. [ME < OFr., var. of *arcu*].

2. n. *Archaic*. A crowd of attendants; rabble.

3. n. *Informal*. 1. A bird or animal; rascal or troublesome. 2. a. An obnoxious person. b. A person. [Var. of *VERA*].

4. n. 1. An oil-based paint containing oil or an evaporating binder, used for lard, glossy, thin film. 2. a. The smell resulting from the application of varnishing or like varnish. 3. A deceptively appearance; outward show.

5. n. 1. To cover with varnish; to give a glossy finish to. 3. To give a deceptively appearance to; gloss over. [ME *vernisshen*, *veronix*, sandarac resin, prob. < L. *veronix*, city in Cyrenaica.] —*varnish-er* n. of several trees having milky juice.

6. n. pl. -ties. 1. The principal team, club, college, or school in sports, esp. *chiefly Brit.* a university. —*modification* of *UNIVERSITY*.

7. n. *Hinduism*. The Vedic god of the sun.

8. n. pl. -uses. An abnormal position of a foot. [*Lat.* *crooked*.]

9. layer of sediment deposited in the layers of sediment, indicating the layer < *varva*, to bend < ON *varv*.

10. v.-ied, -ying, -ies. —tr. 1. To give characteristics or attributes; modify; endow; give variety to; a program has

3. To introduce under new aspects in a manner; vary the tempo, —*time* change: *The temperature varied*, *the* different; deviate; vary from; differ.

4. 3. To undergo successive, or alternates or qualities. [ME *varien*, to differ < *Lat.* *varire* < *varius*, *varia*].

5. snowshoe rabbit.

6. -sa (vā'zə). An organic vessel, esp. a vessel.

7. n. *Archaic*. A vessel.

8. n. Plural of *vasculum*.

9. n. *Archaic*. *Biol*. Of, characterizing for the transmission or circulation of fluids such as blood, lymph, etc.

10. vigor and ardor; passionate; fervent; vessel.] —*vas-eu-far-ti* (-fär-tē) n.

11. A strand of supportive and connecting essentially of xylem and phloem. (vā'kya-lär-1-2shān) n. The process of formation.

12. Any of various plants of the family which includes the ferns and seed plants, esp. by a system of specialized conductive tissue.

13. Plant tissue consisting of vascular

14. kya-lo-chör', -chör) n. The arrangement of the body or in an organ or part.

15. -lam) n. pl. -la (-la). A small box or newly collected plant specimens.

16. *vascu-lar*] (dēf'ər-ən, -ər-fēn') n. pl. *veas* (-shē-ə). The vertebrate duct that carries the epididymal duct to the ejaculatory duct.

17. n. An open container, as of glass, holding flowers or for ornaments, esp. a vase.

18. k'tā-mē, vā-zék') n. pl. -mies. —*vas deferens*, used as a male

19. 1. A trademark for a petroleum vehicle for external applications. 2. A protective coating for metal surfaces.

20. 1. Blood vessel; *vasoconstriction* [*Lat.* *vas*, vessel.]

21. rāk'iv) adj. Affecting blood vessels.

22. (vā'zō-kon-strik'shān) n. Constitutive of *vasoconstrictive* adj.

23. (vā'zō-kon-strik'tor) n. An agent that causes vasoconstriction.

24. vā'zō-dil'-i-tshān, -di'lā-) also, -di-) n. Dilatation of a blood

25. *vaso-di-lat-or* (vā'zō-di-lā'tor, -di-) n. An agent, as a nerve or drug, that causes vasodilation.

26. *vaso-motor* (vā'zō-mō'tor) adj. Causing or regulating vasoconstriction or vasodilation.

27. *vaso-pre-sin* (vā'zō-prē'sin) n. A hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland that has an antidiuretic and pressor effect. [Orig. a trademark.]

28. *vaso-pre-sor* (vā'zō-prē'sor) adj. Causing a rise in blood pressure. —n. An agent that causes a rise in blood pressure.

29. *vas-sal* (vā'säl) n. 1. A person who held land from a feudal lord and received protection in return for homage and allegiance. 2. A subordinate or dependent. 3. A bondman; slave. [ME < OFr. < Med. Lat. *vassalus* < *vassus*, of Celt. origin.]

30. *vas-sal-age* (vā'säl-äj) n. 1. The condition of being a vassal. 2. The service, homage, and fealty required of a vassal. 3. A position of subordination or subjection; servitude.

31. *vat* (vāst) adj. -er, -est. 1. Very great in size, number, amount, or quantity. 2. Very great in area or extent; immense. 3. Very great in degree or intensity. —n. *Archaic*. An immense space. [Lat. *vastus*.] —*vat-ly* adv. —*vat-ness* n.

32. *vat-tude* (vāt'-üd', -tyüd') also *vat-ti-ty* (-tē) n. Immensity. [Lat. *vastus* < *vastus*, vast.]

33. *vat-ty* (vāt'-tē) adj. -ier, -est. *Archaic*. Vast.

34. *vat* (vāt) n. 1. A large vessel, such as a tub, cistern, or barrel, used to store or hold liquids. —tr. v. vat-ted, vat-ting, vats. To put into or treat in a vat. [ME < OE *vat*.]

35. *vat-dye* n. Any of a series of dyes that produce a fast color by impregnating the fiber with a reduced soluble form that is then oxidized to an insoluble form. —*vat-dyed* (vāt'-dēd') adj.

36. *vat-tic* (vāt'-tik) also *vat-ti-cal* (-käl) adj. Of or characteristic of a prophet; oracular. [*Lat.* *vates*, seer.]

37. *vat-can* (vāt'-kān) n. 1. The official residence of the pope in Vatican City, Italy. 2. The papal government; papacy. [Fr. < Lat. *Vaticanus*, the Vatican Hill.]

38. *vat-can-ism* (vāt'-kā-niz'm) n. The policies and authority of the Vatican.

39. *vat-ti-nal* (vāt'-tē-näl, vāt-) adj. Prophetic.

40. *vat-ti-nate* (vāt'-tē-nāt) v. -nated, -nat-ing, -nates. —tr. To prophesy; foretell. —intr. To be a prophet. [Lat. *vaticinari*, *vaticinat-* < *vates*, seer.] —*vat-ti-nat-or* n.

41. *vat-ti-na-tion* (vāt'-tē-nā'shān, vāt-) n. 1. The act of prophesying. 2. A prediction or prophecy.

42. *vat-ti-vile* (vād'-vī'l, vād', vād'-vō) n. 1. A stage entertainment offering a variety of short acts such as slapstick turns, song-and-dance routines, and juggling performances. b. A theatrical performance of this kind; variety show. 2. A light comic play that often includes songs, pantomime, and dances. 3. A popular, often satirical song. [Fr. < OFr. *vaudre*, *vire*, short for *chançon de Vau de Vire*, song of Vau de Vire, a region in Normandy.]

43. *vat-ti-vill-ian* (vād'-vī'l-yān, vād', vād'-vō) n. A person who works in vaudeville, esp. as a performer. —*vat-ti-vill-ian* adj.

44. *vat-tols* (vād'-vōl) pl. n. The Waldenses. [Fr. < Med. Lat. *Waldenses*. —see *WALDENSES*.]

45. *vat-tu* (vāt') n. 1. a. An arched structure, usually of stone, brick, or concrete, forming a ceiling or roof. b. An arched covering, such as the sky, that resembles a vault. 2. A room or space with arched walls and ceiling, esp. when underground, as a cellar or storeroom. 3. A room or compartment for the safekeeping of valuables: a *bank vault*. 4. A burial chamber, esp. when underground. 5. *Anat.* An arched anatomical part. —tr. v. vault-ed, vault-ing, vaults. 1. To construct or supply with an arched ceiling; cover with a vault. 2. To build in the shape of a vault. [ME *vau*te < OFr. < Lat. *voluta*, sem. p. part. of *volvere*, to roll.]

46. *vat-tu* (vāt') v. vault-ed, vault-ing, vaults. —tr. To jump or leap over, esp. with the aid of a support such as the hands or a pole. —intr. 1. To jump or leap, esp. with the use of the hands or a pole. 2. To accomplish something as if by leaping suddenly or vigorously: *vaulted into a position of wealth*. —n. The act of vaulting; jump. [OFr. *voltre* < Oltal. *voltare*, *volar*. VLAT. \**voltare*, freq. of Lat. *volvere*, to turn.] —*vault'er* n.

47. *vat-tu-ing* (vāt'-ing) n. Something vaulted or arched.

48. *vat-tu-ing* (vāt'-ing) adj. 1. Leaping upward or over. 2. Reaching too far; exaggerated: *vaulting ambition*. 3. Employed in leaping over: a *vaulting* arch.

49. *vat-tu-nt* (vāt', vānt) v. vault-ed, vault-ing, vaults. —tr. To describe in boastful terms; brag about. —intr. To boast; brag. —n. 1. A boastful remark. 2. Speech of extravagant self-praise. [ME *vaunten* < OFr. *vante* < LLat. *vanitare*, to talk frivolously < Lat. *vanus*, empty.] —*vat-tu-er* n. —*vat-tu-ing* adj.

50. *vat-tu-er* (vānt'kōör'-ər, -kōr', kür', vānt') n. Obs. A member of an advance guard of an army. 2. A person sent in advance, as a herald. [Short for OFr. *avan-tour*: *avan*, in front + *tour*, courier, courier.]

51. *vat-tu-vā* (vāv, vōv) n. The 6th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. See table at *alphabet*. [Heb. *wāw*.]

52. *vat-tu-er* (vānt'kōör'-ər, -kōr', kür', vānt') n. A feudal tenant who ranked directly below a baron or peer. [ME *vassour* < OFr. < Med. Lat. *vassor*, poss. contraction of *vassus vassorum*, vassal of vassals.]

53. *V-day* (vā'dā) n. A day of victory, as at the conclusion of a war. [VICTORY DAY.]

54. *ve*. Have; I've been invited.

55. *ve-dā-dar* (vā'dā-där', vād'-ər) n. An extra month of the Hebrew year, having 29 days, added in leap years after the regular month of Adar. [Heb. *va'adhar*, and Adar.]

56. *veal* (vēl) n. 1. The meat of a calf. 2. Also veal-er (vē'lər). A calf raised to be slaughtered for food. [ME *veel* < OFr. < Lat. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitus*, calf.]

57. *vector* (vēk'tor) n. 1. *Math.* a. A quantity completely specified by a magnitude and a direction. b. A one-dimensional array. c. An element of a vector space. 2. *Pathol.* An organism that carries pathogens from one host to another. 3. A force or influence. [Lat., carrier < *vehere*, to carry.] —*vector-ri-al* (vēk-tōr'-ē-al, -tōr') adj.

58. *vector product* n. A vector, *C*, that has magnitude equal to the product of the magnitudes of two vectors, *A* and *B*, and the sine of the angle between *A* and *B*, and that is perpendicular to the plane of *A* and *B* and in a right-handed coordinate system directed so that a right-handed rotation about *C* carries *A* into *B* through an angle not greater than 180 degrees.

59. *vector space* n. A set of elements of vectors that are commutative under addition, unchanged after multiplication by a field multiplicative identity, and commutative, closed, and distributive under the multiplicative operation of the field.

60. *Veda* (vā'dā, vē'-) n. Any of the oldest sacred writings of Hinduism, including the psalms, incantations, hymns, and formulas of worship incorporated in four collections. [Skt. *veda*, sacred knowledge, *Veda*.]

61. *Veda-nta* (vā-dān'tā, -dān', vād-) n. The system of Hindu philosophy that further develops the implications in the *Upanishads* that all reality is a single principle, Brahman, and teaches that the believer's goal is to transcend the limitations of self-identity and realize his unity with Brahman. [Skt. *vedānta*, essence of the *Veda*.] —*Veda-nta-ism* n. —*Veda-ntist* n.

62. *V-E Day* (vē'ē dā') n. May 8, 1945, the day of victory for the Allied forces in Europe during World War II. [VICTORY IN EUROPE DAY.]

63. *Ved-dā* also *Ved-dah* (vēd') n. One of a small, dark-skinned, wavy-haired aboriginal people of Sri Lanka. [Sinhalese, hunter.]

64. *ve-dette* also *Ved-dette* (vē-dēt') n. 1. A mounted sentinel stationed in advance of an outpost. 2. A small scouting boat used to observe and report on an opposing naval force. [Fr. < Ital. *vedetta*, alteration of *veletta* < Sp. *vela*, watch < *velar*, to watch; or *vigilare*, to watch through the night.]

65. *Ved-dic* (vēd'ik, vē'-) adj. Of or pertaining to the *Veda* or *Vedas*, the language in which they are written, or the Hindu culture that produced them.

66. *vee* (vē) n. The letter *v*.

67. *vee-na* (vē'ēnə) n. Variant of *vina*.

68. *veep* (vēp) n. *Slang*. 1. A vice president. 2. *Veep*. The Vice President of the United States. [Pronunciation of *V.P.*, abbr. of *vice president*.]

69. *veer'* (vēr') v. veered, veer-ing, veers. —intr. 1. To turn aside from a course, direction, or purpose; swerve. 2. To shift in direction by a clockwise motion. Used of the wind. 3. *Naut.* To change the direction of a ship by turning away from the direction of the wind. —tr. 1. To alter the direction of; turn. 2. *Naut.* To change the course of (a ship) by turning away from the direction of the wind. —n. A change in direction; swerve. [OFr. *vire*, poss. of Celt. orig.]

70. *veer<sup>2</sup>* (vēr') v. veered, veer-ing, veers. *Naut.* To let out or release (an anchor chain, for example). [ME *veren* < MDu. *verien*.]

71. *veer-ē* (vēr'ē) n. pl. -ties. A thrush, *Hylocichla fuscescens*, of the New World, having a reddish-brown back and an indistinctly spotted breast. [Poss. imit. of its song.]

72. *Vega* (vēgā, vāg'-) n. The brightest star in the constellation Lyra. [Med. Lat. < Ar. (*al nasr*) *al wāqi'*, the falling (vulture).]

73. *veg-an-ism* (vēj'-ə-niz'm) n. An extreme form of vegetarianism in which no animal food or dairy products are consumed and no products derived from animals, as leather or soap, are used. [Alteration of *VEGETARIANISM*.] —*veg'an* (vēj'-ən, -ān') n.

74. *veg-e-ta-ble* (vēj'-ə-bəl, vēj'-ə-təbəl) n. 1. a. A plant, such as the beet or spinach, cultivated for an edible part, such as the root, stem, leaf, or flower. b. The edible part of such a plant. 2. An organism classified as a plant; a member of the vegetable kingdom. 3. A person who leads a monotonous, passive, or merely physical existence. —adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from a plant or plants. 2. a. Suggesting or resembling a vegetable, as in passivity or dullness of existence; inactive. b. Boundlessly growing or multiplying. [C. *VEGETATIVE* < Med. Lat. *vegetabilis* < LLat., enlivening < Lat. *vegetare*, to enliven < *vegetus*, lively < *vegēre*, to be lively.]

75. *vegetable* *ivory* n. A hard, ivorylike material obtained from the ivory nut and used in making small objects such as buttons.

76. *vegetable kingdom* n. The category of living organisms that includes all plants.

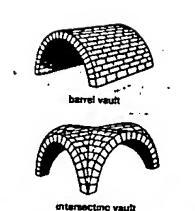
77. *vegetable marrow* n. *Chiefly Brit.* An edible squash having very large, elongated greenish fruit.



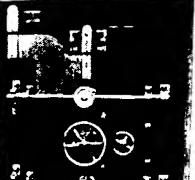
vat



barrel vault



intersecting vault



vault



vault